



RICHARD GARDNER SHOUP

- **Born.** November 29, 1923 in Salmon, Idaho.
- **Married.** Marjorie J. Mosley on January 15, 1948 in Prosser, Washington. They had three children: Kathy, Douglas, and Julie.
- **Died.** November 25, 1995 in Missoula, Montana.
- **1943-1946.** Richard served in the U.S. Army in Europe.
- **1950.** Richard obtained a Bachelor Degree from

Montana State University (now the University of Montana in Missoula, Montana)

- **1951-1952.** Richard returned to the U.S. Army during the Korean Conflict.
- **1953-1954.** Richard was employed at the Montana Flour Mills in Agriculture Service Department.
- **1954.** Richard owned and operated a laundry and dry cleaning business in Missoula.
- **1963.** Richard was elected Alderman to the Missoula City Council.
- **1965-1967.** Richard served as President of the Missoula City Council.
- **1967.** Elected as Missoula's 38th Mayor. He ran on the Republican ticket and served 38 months. He was the driving force behind making seal coating of the streets a regular practice. He also pushed to have the new City Hall built as the old one had a tendency to 'drop bricks' on unsuspecting passersby.
- **Protests.** In the late 1960's there was a major uproar over the Vietnam War. Mayor Shoup helped negotiate the release of the ROTC building at the University of Montana when protestors took over the building.
- **Belief.** Mayor Shoup was known for his ability to advert conflict. He credited that to his solid belief that "It was all right to disagree, but not to be disagreeable about it." When heavily debated issues were at stake, he took the time to meet individually with citizens, businessmen, and City Council members allowing all parties to be heard. They would discuss the issues and possible solutions at great length. This allowed the public hearings to run smoothly as solutions were acceptable by all.
- **1969-1970.** Richard served as a member of the Montana Governor's Crime Commission and the Montana League of Cities and Towns.
- **1971-1975.** Richard was elected as a Republican to the US House of Representatives. He served on the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. Some of major issues he dealt with were the Conquest of Cancer Committee, soldiers missing in action from the Vietnam conflict, energy development and proper labeling of beef products.



Speaking on the Courthouse Lawn the day after the death of Martin Luther King.

Photo courtesy of Marjorie Shoup



- **September 25, 1971.** Richard assisted in the dedication for construction to begin on the Libby Dam in Libby, Montana. He arrived on Air Force One with President Richard Nixon, Vice President Gerald Ford, and Montana Senator Mike Mansfield.
- **1974. Northeast Rail Bill.** Its formal name is the Regional Rail Reorganization (3-R) Act of 1973, signed into law by President Richard Nixon on Jan. 2, 1974. Dick Shoup's 3-R Act helped restore and restructure bankrupt rail lines in the Northeast, was the blueprint for Conrail, and was a solid

foundation for formulating and marketing the Railroad Revitalization and Regulatory Reform (4-R) Act of 1976 and the Staggers Rail Act of 1980.

- Dick was extremely proud and honored to represent the State of Montana in Congress. He was known as an honorable and highly respected man. He stood against frivolous spending of government funds. He strongly felt his job was to represent Montana; every penny spent, every trip taken, and every issue had to be in the best interest of his home state and totally open for public review. He had a strong support base. It saddened him greatly when he lost his re-election due to being a Republican at a time when Watergate made history.
- **1976-1983.** Dick worked as the Washington representative for Union Pacific Railroad until his retirement.



Located in Niche 5, Row 4, SER-S

I BELIEVE IN THE FULL
EXPRESSION OF CIVIL RIGHTS
AND CIVIL LIBERTIES.
BUT VIOLATION OF LAW MUST
BE DEALT WITH FAIRLY AND
FIRMLY. WE WILL MAINTAIN
ORDER AND UPHOLD THE LAW

A favorite motto of Dick's.

Great-Grandfather. Richard Shoup was the great-grandson of George Laird Shoup. In 1889 President Benjamin Harrison appointed George Shoup Governor of Idaho Territory. He served in that position until 1890 when Idaho became a state. George Shoup was elected Idaho's first Governor. He served only a few weeks before the Idaho Legislature elected him to the United States Senate. George was Chairman of the Committee of Territories. He advocated liberal and just treatment of the Native Americans. In 1910, the

State of Idaho donated a marble statue of Shoup to the National Statuary Hall Collection.



Richard's family remember him as very devoted to his family. He took great pride in each child. One of his granddaughters was on an 8th grade field trip to Statuary Hall in Washington DC. She pointed to the statue of George Shoup and told her teacher this was her great- great-great-grandfather. The teacher did not believe her and later called the girl's mother to 'confirm' this story. It was true.

The National Statuary Hall Collection in the United States Capitol is comprised of statues donated by individual states to honor persons notable in their history. The entire collection now consists of 100 statues contributed by 50 states. All fifty states have contributed two statues each. Montana has statues of Charlie Russell and Jeanette Rankin.

A Tribute to Richard Shoup: The Congressional Years 1971-1975



President Richard Nixon



Vice-President Gerald Ford



Capitol in Washington DC



California Governor Ronald Regan



House Ways and Means Committee member George H Bush (Mrs. Shoup joins this photo)